

State Strategies for Addressing the Opioid Crisis

The Opioid Crisis in Alabama: From Silos to Solutions
March 10, 2017

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Agenda

- ❑ NGA Background
- ❑ Snapshot of the Problem
- ❑ NGA Opioid Road Map
- ❑ Select State Strategies



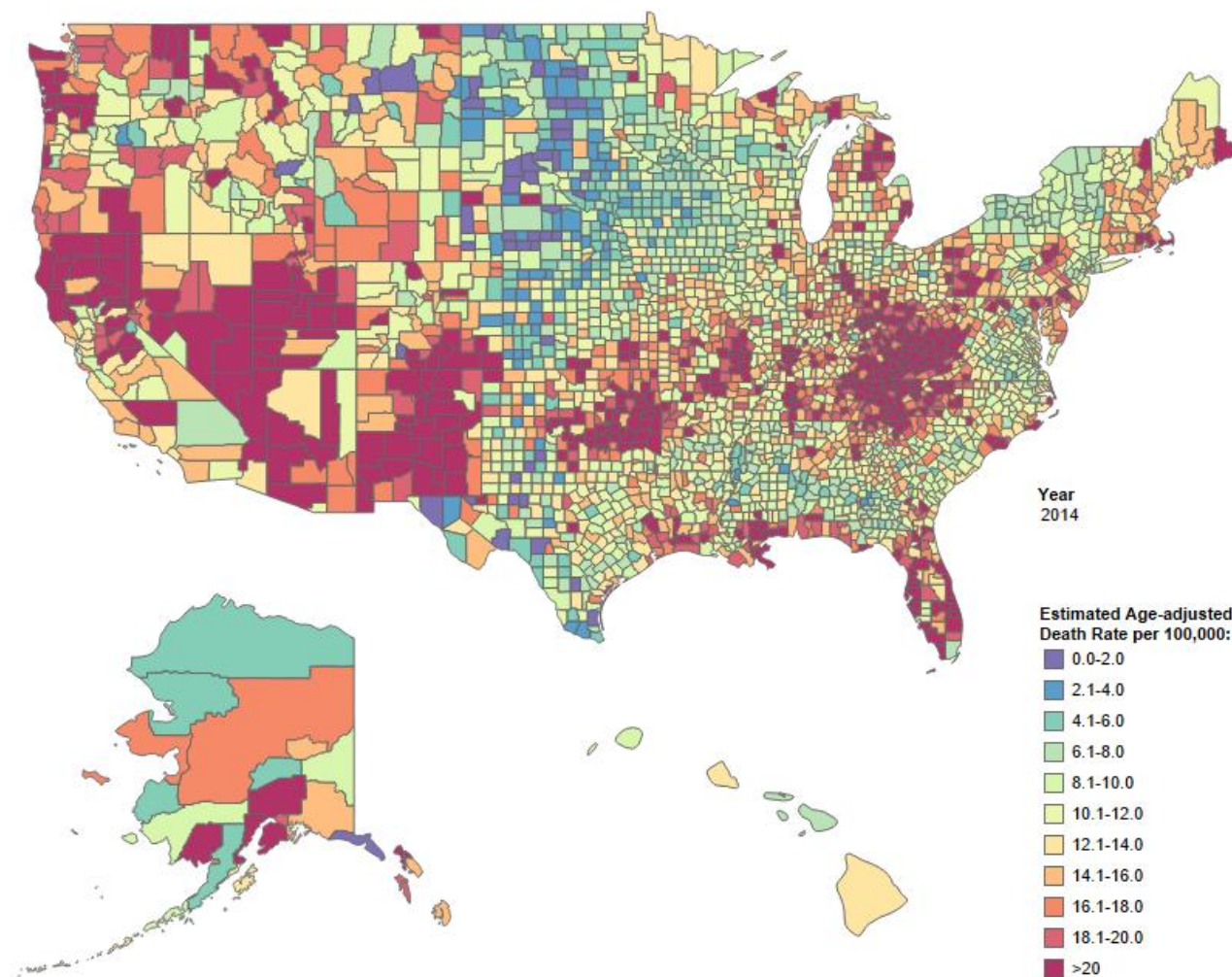
**Conference of Governors
The White House, 1908**

OPIOID FACT

Every day 91 people will die from an opioid overdose in the United States.

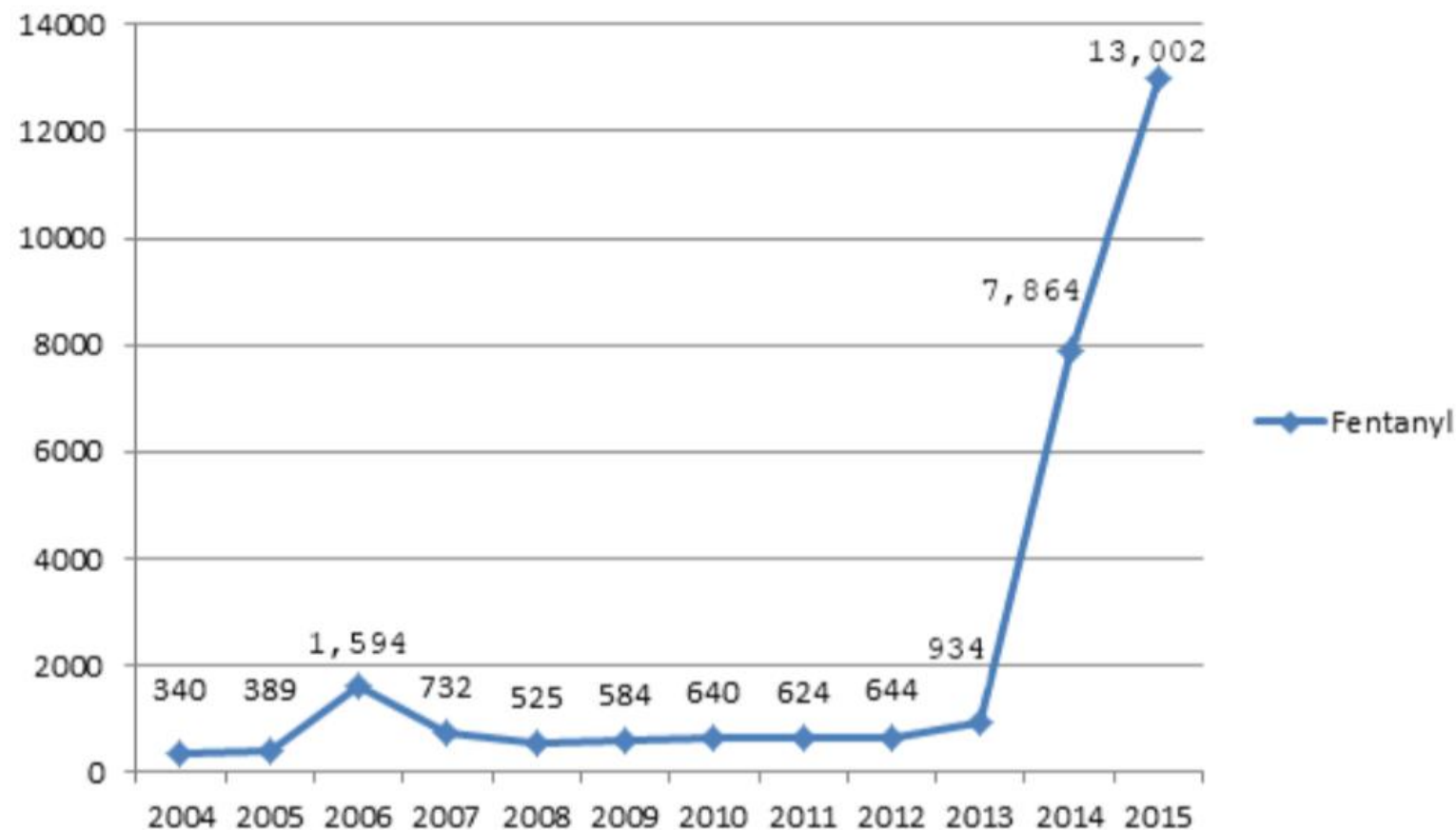
Source: CDC

2014 RAPID INCREASE IN DRUG OVERDOSE DEATH RATES



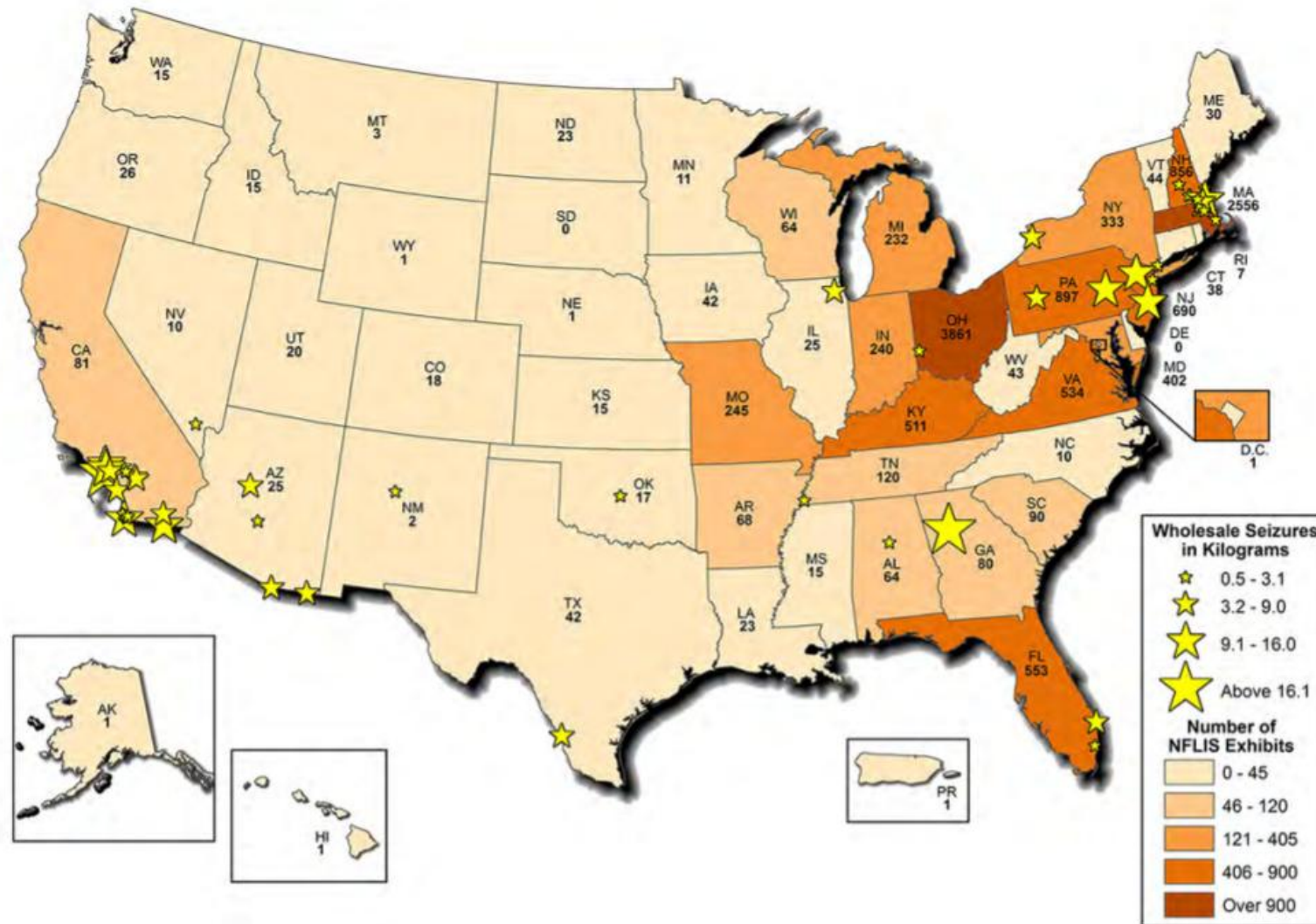
Source: CDC

Number of Fentanyl Exhibits in NFLIS, 2004-2015



Source: 2016 DEA Intelligence Brief: Counterfeit Prescription Pills Containing Fentanyls

Fentanyl Exhibits in NFLIS, 2015 and Wholesale Seizures, 2013 - Dec. 2015



Source: DEA 2016 National Drug Threat Assessment Summary



A Compact to Fight Opioid Addiction

Governors have long been at the forefront of efforts to prevent and treat opioid addiction, working with health care providers, law enforcement and other stakeholders to mount a comprehensive response to the opioid crisis. Although there has been progress in recent years, inappropriate opioid prescribing continues to fuel one of the deadliest drug epidemics in our nation's history, claiming the lives of 78 people every day. More Americans died from drug overdoses in 2014 than in any year on record. Driven by a spike in opioid-related deaths, drug overdose now surpasses motor vehicle crashes as the leading cause of injury death in the United States. While most opioid-related overdoses involve prescription painkillers, an increasing number are linked to heroin and fentanyl, a powerful synthetic opioid often packaged and sold as heroin. The consequences of the opioid epidemic continue to reverberate through society, ruining lives, devastating families and overwhelming the health care system, law enforcement and social services.

During the 2016 NGA Winter Meeting, governors agreed that collective action is needed to end the opioid crisis. With more lives lost every day, governors are redoubling their efforts to combat the epidemic with bold and thoughtful new strategies. While states play a central role in ending this public health and safety emergency, they cannot do it alone. Turning the tide on the epidemic requires a coordinated response across all levels of government and strong leadership from the private sector, including opioid manufacturers and prescribers.

With this compact, the undersigned commit to build on their efforts to fight opioid addiction by

- **Taking steps to reduce inappropriate opioid prescribing, which may include:**
 - Partnering with health care providers to develop or update evidence-based opioid prescribing guidelines, which may be informed by CDC's guideline, and consider prescription limits with exceptions for certain patients and circumstances;
 - Requiring that physicians, osteopaths, nurse practitioners, physician assistants, dentists, veterinarians and all other opioid prescribers receive education on pain management, opioid prescribing and addiction throughout their training and careers;
 - Integrating data from state prescription drug monitoring programs (PDMPs) into electronic health records and requiring PDMP use by opioid prescribers and dispensers; and
 - Reducing payment and administrative barriers in Medicaid and other health plans to promote comprehensive pain management that includes alternatives to opioid painkillers.
- **Leading efforts to change the nation's understanding of opioids and addiction, which may include:**
 - Developing a communications strategy through the governor's office to raise awareness about the risks of abuse associated with opioid use and reduce the stigma of addiction;
 - Establishing social media campaigns and integrating education into schools, athletic programs and other community-based settings to raise awareness about opioid abuse and addiction among youth and other at-risk groups; and
 - Partnering with professional associations to improve understanding of the disease of addiction among health care providers and law enforcement.

NGA OPIOID COMPACT SIGNED BY 46 GOVERNORS IN JULY 2016

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Finding Solutions to the Prescription Opioid and Heroin Crisis: A Road Map for States

National Governors Association

NGA OPIOID ROAD MAP

www.nga.org

MAJOR FACTORS DRIVING THE OPIOID EPIDEMIC



Select State Strategies

- ☑ **Establish a collaborative data and information-sharing environment**
- ☑ Limit new opioid prescriptions for acute pain, with exceptions
- ☑ Expand use of non-opioid therapies for pain
- ☑ Increase access to naloxone
- ☑ Expand access to evidence-based MAT and recovery services

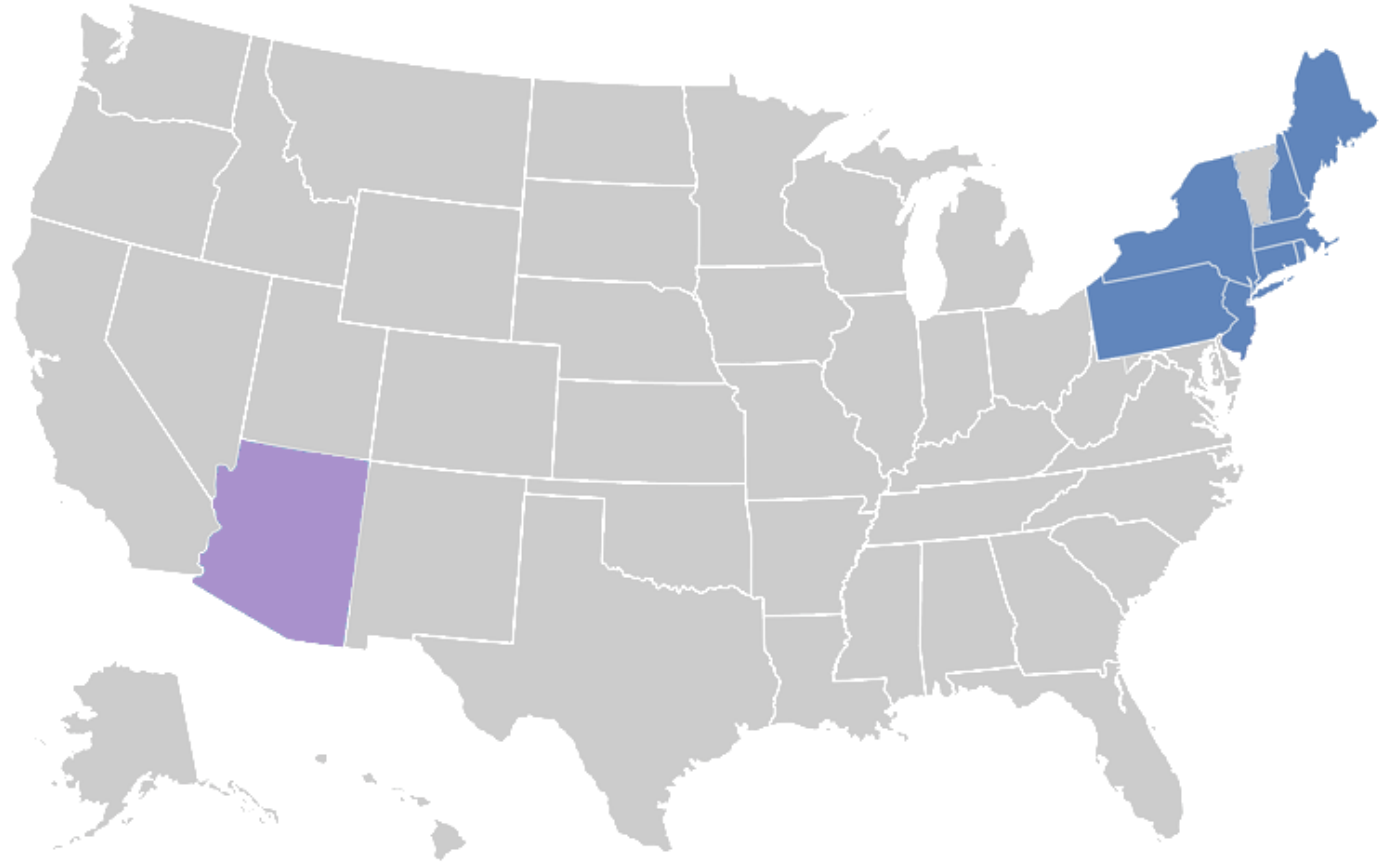
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States Taking New Steps to Reduce Inappropriate Opioid Prescribing

Eight states set limits for opioid prescribing in statute.

One state established limits through executive order.



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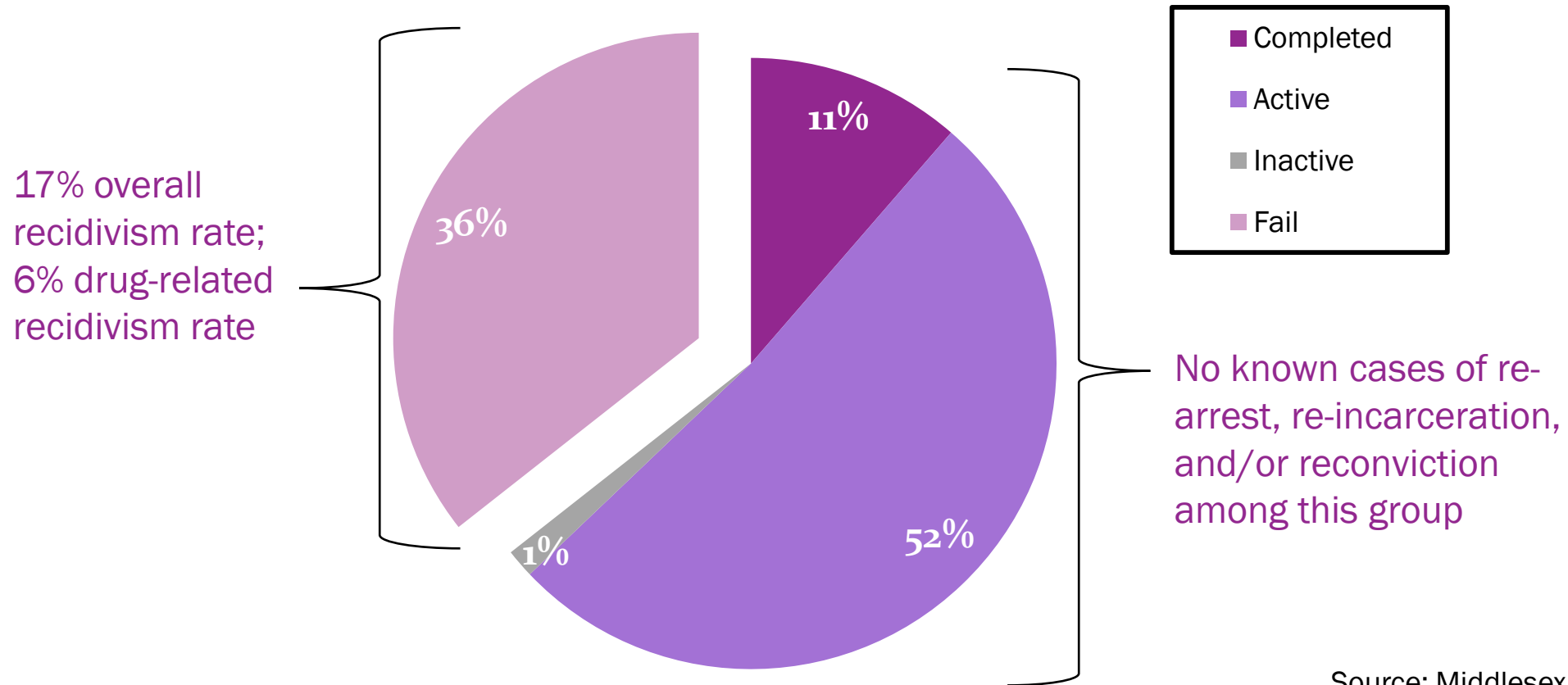
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**Since the start of Project ECHO's IAP Clinic in 2005,
New Mexico has gone from the 13th to the 3rd highest
ranking state in terms of buprenorphine-waivered
physicians per capita.**

Source: Miriam Komaromy MD, Dan Duhigg MBA, DO, Adam Metcalf LISW, Cristina Carlson PMHCNS-BC, Summers Kalishman PhD, Leslie Hayes MD, Tom Burke BS, Karla Thornton MPH, MD & Sanjeev Arora MD (2016) Project ECHO (Extension for Community Healthcare Outcomes): A new model for educating primary care providers about treatment of substance use disorders, Substance Abuse, 37:1, 20-24, DOI: 10.1080/08897077.2015.1129388

MATADOR Program, Middlesex County, MA

First Year Snapshot: A Public Safety Perspective (Oct. 2015 – Oct. 2016)



Source: Middlesex Sheriff's Office

Thank you.

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